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is the Toaster. The Radiant Toaster was designed to make PERFECT TOAST for discriminating people—and it does. When you eat Toast made on a Radiant Toaster you will quickly appreciate the big difference between PERFECT TOAST and the other kind. And you should recollect that Toast is very "versatile" food; it is the foundation for scores of the most deliciously toothsome viands.

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## LENTS LOCAL HAPPENINGS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN AND AROUND THE CITY

Mrs. Harry Julian and daughter Vivien are home from an outing at North Beach Wash. They also attended the Astoria Centennial.

Mrs. L. Stillwell and daughter Mrs. S. O. Murray and little son, left Wednesday morning for an extended visit in the east. They will visit Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Madison, Des Moines and California points.

A. E. Morterud, who recently purchased the Walter Tyler property, is preparing to make extensive improvements on the same.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Feickert died Friday Sept. 1. The body was taken to Riddle, Ore. for burial.

Guy Rodgers returned last Saturday from his outing spent with a party of boys tramping to Tillamook. He is very enthusiastic over his trip.

The charity ball given by the tribe of Ben Hur last Thursday eve was a social success tho not very largely attended.

Miss Adda McCollum and Miss Marshall returned Sunday evening from a short outing at the coast where they visited friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and daughter, spent a few days this week at Yoncalia, Douglas County.

Marvin Hedge and Joseph Schweitzer returned home from their hunting trip rather "sudden like" and unexpected, to say the least. Rain is given as the cause. What became of the fish and the game is a question we leave for you to ask them.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grange Hall Association was held Monday evening in the hall at Lents, and officers were elected as follows: President, O. E. Lents; vice-president, Donald Furey; secretary, A. F. Hershner; treasurer, T. J. Kruder, member of the board, Arthur Geisler. Lents Grange is third the largest stockholder, owning 50 shares in the corporation. Lents Grange meets Saturday at 10 o'clock.

The rains of the last few days have put things in fine shape. Fall lawns will now look their best.

Mr. Schweitzer returned Sunday from a week's outing in the mountains.

**The Cedars of Lebanon.**  
Very carefully inclosed and guarded are the 200 remaining cedars of Lebanon, those famous trees that once clothed all the sides of the Syrian mountains. So tall and beautiful were they in comparison with the trees of Palestine that the Hebrew writers celebrated them with extraordinary praise, and from the earliest times their soft white wood was the glory of Jewish architecture. They were used in Solomon's temple and in its successor and also in the church that Constantine built at Jerusalem.

The surviving trees are called by the Arabs the "trees of God," and under their widespread branches the clergy of the Greek church occasionally celebrate mass. Several of the trees in the grove are over 1,500 years old and have a height of 100 feet and a circumference of 50. In appearance they more resemble the aged larch or the majestic oak than the cedar that is known in America.—Harper's Weekly.

**'A Clause in Napoleon's Will.**  
Peter the Great is said to have made a will in which he exhorted his heirs to approach as nearly as possible to Constantinople and toward India, but the authenticity of this document has been disputed, and it is shrewdly suspected to have been forged late in the eighteenth century by August von Kotzebue.

Of the genuineness, however, of the last will and testament of Napoleon I. there can be no manner of doubt. One of its clauses was as vindictive as the testamentary injunction of Queen Astrigilda to her husband to have her two doctors killed and buried with her. The exile of Longwood absolutely bequeathed 10,000 francs to a fellow called Cantillon, who had been tried in Paris for an attempt to murder the Duke of Wellington. The man was

Special Clubbing offer for McCall's and the Herald. For a few months we will be able to give our readers the Herald and McCall's Magazine, the leading fashion magazine of the country, for \$1.15, and a free pattern will be presented to each subscriber.

Mrs. L. S. Johnson of Hood River is spending a few days with her mother Mrs. W. H. McDowell this week.

Mrs. Goggins, who has been residing with her daughter, Mrs. L. E. Wiley for some time, was taken to the hospital Sunday for treatment. Last reports say she is slightly improved.

Hard times prevail. Emphasis of this fact will be seen Saturday night at the hard-time ball at the Grange hall.

The Mt. Scott Drug Co. reports the biggest day in their history last Saturday, the event being their seventh anniversary sale. This store is rapidly growing in favor.

Miss Bessie Howitt passed through Lents Wednesday on her way to her home in Gresham. Miss Howitt has been visiting her grandmother Mrs. E. A. Kelly on the old Kelly homestead.

Mrs. Laura Rogers, mother of Moody Rogers, former proprietor of the Lents Water Works, died at her home 488 Harrison street Tuesday morning. She was well and favorably known here.

Mrs. W. L. Barney and children returned Tuesday from Yacolt Wash., where they have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Saunders formerly of this place.

Mrs. Lund is assisting A. Lambrite in his confectionery store during the absence of Mrs. Peters, who is absent on a vacation.

J. E. Quinn, of Portland has accepted a position as book-keeper with the E. W. Miller Lumber Co. Mr. Miller, the manager, says business is steadily increasing. He has recently added a new safe to his office equipment.

The neatest little home in Evergreen Park is that owned by M. Ecker. Clean and orderly grounds and well kept lawn.

Lents Improvement Club will meet at on Friday evening, the 15th at the Library room in the Hamilton Building.

Mrs. J. G. T. Colley, of Kern Park, was in Lents Friday and called at the Mt. Scott Pub. Co.

Mrs. Booddy of Evergreen Park is making some alterations in her residence.

The new catholic school building is well along toward receiving the outside finish. It will be a two story structure of comfortable size.

still surviving in Brussels when Napoleon III. came to the throne, and Cantillon was duly paid his legacy.

**Sam Played the Bass Drum.**  
They used to say that Sam had the biggest mouth in Indiana avenue. He was a short, stocky negro, and his mouth was the most noticeable thing about him. It is said that he used to make pretty good money placing ordinary saucers in his mouth flat with his face as an exhibition. He was telling a friend about the negro band of which he was a member.

"I should think you would all want to play the instruments with solo parts, such as the cornet," was suggested.

"Dat ain't it," replied Sam. "Each man plays de horn dat suits his mouf best."

"Well, then, Sam, what horn do you play?" Is was evident that the questioner was puzzled. He wondered how Sam's lips could be compressed to blow a horn.

"Oh, Ah plays de bass drum, sah," said Sam.—Indianapolis News.

**The Troubled Professor.**  
"The professor is so dreadfully absentminded!"  
"Yes?"  
"He paid marked attentions to a pretty girl who lived near the college and was afraid she might get some legal hold on him, and so he wrote her a love letter with invisible ink."

"Clever idea. Yes?"  
"Then he made a typewritten copy of the letter for his own protection and finally sent the girl the typewritten copy."

"I see. Poor old prof."  
"And he didn't find out his mistake until the ink had faded, and now he wonders what in Tophet he wrote!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Water and Electricity.**  
Since the general introduction of electricity into the cities it has been known that it was possible to secure a very considerable shock through a stream of water, and firemen in all large cities are on the lookout for this. Wires which look as if they might conduct heavy currents are cut before a stream of water is thrown in their direction. Recently in the construction of an electric railway in South Africa it was noticed that a column of steam from a locomotive could be the means of conveying the current, and several workmen were shocked in this manner.

**Germany's Telephone "Girls."**  
Telephone "girls" in Germany cannot work after the age of seventy, though they can retire on pension prior to that advanced day. Positions are obtained by civil service examination. The average on entering the business must be near thirty, and, as many remain for life, it would be ungalant to speak intimately of ages. Discharges cannot be effected without considerable red tape. When an operator has worked up to \$450 a year and \$150 extra for house rent, she stays at that pay until retired on pension.

A lot of folks of both genders who show good sense in most lines seem to be lacking in it when they hitch a horse to a shade tree. Time and again we have seen such cases much marred or mutilated as a result of this type of thoughtlessness.

The drought has been very disastrous from the standpoint of crop production, but it is well to look on the other side and realize that not in a dozen years have conditions been so favorable for destroying weeds of all kinds. The benefit of this condition will continue for several years.

If the rains which have been falling copiously in northern central states for the past two weeks continue until Nov. 1 wild ducks will be quacking on many and erstwhile pond which the owner probably was congratulating himself he would not even have to tile drain to get it to produce a bumper crop of flax or corn.

While the pure paint and varnish laws passed in a number of states have resulted in increasing the price of these commodities somewhat, one has the satisfaction of knowing when he buys them that he is getting what he pays for. Besides this should be taken into account the fact that paints mixed with good oil are far more durable than those adulterated.

It is interesting to note the efforts of both corn and potatoes just now to recuperate from the effects of a long continued drought and reproduce themselves. Stalks of corn with lower leaves fired are putting out new silks and pathetic tassels, while potato vines that it did not seem possible could survive have been feathered out at their tips with new green shoots.

It is a far cry from the Chinese wheatfield of two or three acres, hand planted and hand hoed, to the 1,000 acre grain ranch in the Dakotas and Montana, where thirty acres a day are plowed with a gas or steam tractor hooked on to eight or ten plows and where all subsequent operations, including disking, seeding, reaping and thrashing, are done by the same power and on a like scale.

In certain districts of England the guinea pig is being put to a very practical use as an exterminator of weeds on private lawns and golf grounds. The area to be cleared is surrounded with low wire fencing and the little fellows turned in. They attack the dandelion, plantain and daisy in the order named, and, while they keep the grass nibbled close, they do not kill it. Here would seem to be a cheap substitute for a lawn mower and elbow grease.

The secret of digging out from an indebtedness incurred in the purchase of a farm, if secret there be, consists in a complete concentration of both energy and funds on the one object in view. This means that the farmer who would quit paying interest at the earliest possible moment should not get halled up with a steam thrashing outfit or attempt to handle an automobile agency. Either one is enough to dissipate the energies of the best man that ever lived.

The kind of green goods, shell game, blue sky real estate propositions that folks are getting caught on most every day leads to the very trite observation that a person should have graduated from diapers and a nursing bottle before undertaking an investment of thousands of dollars in new country, the only knowledge of which has been obtained through the alluring descriptions of real estate agents. This kind of sucker seems to be thicker than spatter and is horn and caught every day.

The evolutionary theory of animal development which holds that the wren harks back to the same ancestor as the eagle, a mouse the same as a monkey, seems strangely negatived in the sterility of the hybrid crosses of even species that are closely allied—e. g., the jack and mare, the buffalo and domestic cow, the Canada and tame goose. The offspring of these unions are barren, but why the most distinguished evolutionists cannot tell. Nature has put up her finger and said, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther."

The tremendous force of a lightning bolt is shown in many instances which are of common occurrence. Perhaps in no way is this power more effectively shown than when a bolt shatters a large tree. This happened a short time ago during a storm which passed over the section in which the writer lives. The lightning struck a huge cottonwood tree and knocked it to splinters. One of these, more than four feet long and as big as one's wrist, was hurled a distance of twelve rods from the front of one farm home across the road and into the yard of a neighbor.

The beneficial effects coming from putting in extensive intercounty drainage systems in a number of sections of Minnesota and Iowa are now fairly apparent. Country that previously would grow practically nothing in wet seasons but wild hay are this year covered with bumper crops of corn or have produced paying crops of wheat, oats or flax. This condition has been hastened by two dry seasons, but in seasons of normal rainfall the improvement in the condition of the soil as a result of proper drainage will be very noticeable. It has taken a whole lot of persuasion and some litigation to get a few farmers to look at this drainage proposition in the right light, but after the next rainy season they stay converted.

### FILLING THE SILO.

Many a farmer will be confronted in the course of a few weeks with the job of filling the silo for the first time. For such a few suggestions taken from an Iowa bulletin which gives the silo experience of dairymen and feeders in different parts of the country will be timely. As to the proper time for cutting corn for the silo there seems to be quite general agreement that it is ready to cut when it would be ready to shock—that is, when the kernels are dented and when the outer husks and lower leaves are turning brown. While the length into which the corn should be cut vary with different users, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch gives a finer silage which can be packed into the silo more closely, in which there is less waste in feeding and which increases the capacity of the silo considerably. Slow and rapid filling have points in their favor, but the latter method is followed by a majority, as it gives a more uniform quality of silage, obviates the necessity of putting up corn that is too green or too dry and is also the more economical way. With rapid filling a second filling is usually necessary about ten days after the first silage has been put in. The more uniformly and thoroughly the silage is packed down as it is put in the better the quality and the longer it will keep. In distributing the silage the outer edge should be kept about two feet higher than the center and kept especially well packed. The work of tamping may be done by foot, but cement tampers give even better results. This tends to make the silo more completely air tight and reduces loss from mold to a minimum. In the case of wooden silos any opening that would let air into the silage should be filled with soft clay. In case the corn used is overmature and dry the silage should be moistened as it is run in. In topping off the silo some use chaff or cut straw; others soak the top with water and seed with oats, which sprout and form a nearly air tight mat. The cost of filling the silo varies with different outfits from 40 cents to \$1 per ton—that is, this is the total cost from the standing corn in field to the shredded product packed in the silo. The larger the outfit the lower the cost of filling, as a rule. The process of fermentation which converts the green corn into silage requires about ten days. If not used at once the top, which is likely to become moldy, should be removed and used as manure, as the feeding of it is often accompanied with serious results.

### HOMESTEADING IN THE DRY COUNTRY.

Not with a view to creating prejudice against the vast country lying between meridian 100 and the Rocky mountains, but simply as a warning to some who have made entry on homesteads in the semiarid country and who have had no experience with dry farming methods, we would bring two or three things to their attention which may save them a lot of grief in the end. In the country referred to, where the annual rainfall is less than sixteen or eighteen inches per year, it is only practicable to raise a crop every other year, the land having to lie fallow each alternate season in order that enough moisture may be stored up to insure a crop the following year. This means that one must have considerable ready cash before starting out in such a dry country, not only for the purchase of necessary equipment for the working of a half section or more of land (it does not pay to work less than this), but a surplus to tide one over seasons when nothing is produced. It is well to remember, too, that in years of extreme drought, such as the last two have been, practically nothing can be produced. In one instance the writer knows of a homesteader who went to the country referred to has had just one decent paying crop in eleven years. A little was produced in three or four other seasons, but hardly enough to furnish forage for the animals which had to be kept on the farm. This may be an extreme experience, but it is cited as showing what some men run up against when they cast their lot in the semiarid country.

### THE TORRENS TITLE SYSTEM.

If there is any one need more than another that is apparent in the realm of civil procedure it is that of a simpler system of transferring title to real estate. In numerous cases this matter of giving a clear title is a veritable bugbear, not only from the standpoint of a possibility that some flaw will be found in it, but also in the matter of securing an abstract of title. Cases are not infrequent in which such transcript of the pedigree of real estate will run from \$50 to \$200. It is apparent that if the welfare of land holders were considered a new system would shortly be adopted, but the system so generally in vogue gives a fat revenue for lawyers and abstractors; hence it is kept up. The Torrens title system lately adopted in Canada gives relief from the expense and red tape of the American method. On the transfer of a parcel of land the seller surrenders to the purchaser his title. This is sent to the government department having charge of land records, together with a nominal fee. Thereupon there is made out and sent to the buyer of the land a title thereto, which, though not larger than half a sheet of note paper, is evidence of absolute ownership, safeguarding the owner against scheming lawyers, clerical errors and pusillanimous technicalities of one kind and another.

## PATENTS

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